

The building project proceeded forward, and on December 26, 1915 the building was paid for and ready to be dedicated. Apostle George F. Richards was present to offer the dedicatory prayer. William Lindsay recorded in his diary that 294 persons were present at the "very impressive and interesting services."

A little over a year after the chapel dedication Bishop Duke was released and George Frank Ryan was sustained as the new bishop. Counselors who had served during the years with Bishop Duke included Edward D. Clyde, Joseph Musser, George Smith, Robert Price, E. J. Duke, John Wootton, and James L. Lindsay. Lawrence B. Duke was ward clerk.

When Bishop Ryan was sustained on January 28, 1917, he chose John H. Miller and Adolphia R. Duke as counselors. Lawrence B. Duke continued as ward clerk until 1921 when he became a counselor in the bishopric and George B. Stanley was named ward clerk.

In April of 1923 George Stanley was chosen as Bishop with Lawrence B. Duke and Thomas Crook as counselors and Adolphia R. Duke as ward clerk. This bishopric served together for seven years until August of 1930 when they were released and Joseph Olpin became bishop. His counselors were Thomas Perry and Arnold Johnson with Clarence Olson as ward clerk. During Bishop Olpin's tenure, 10 missionaries were called from the ward to labor in the missions of the Church.

On March 7, 1943, Heber M. Rasband was sustained as the bishop. His counselors were Arnold Johnson and Allen Curry with Walter Harrison as clerk. It was during Bishop Rasband's term that the decision was reached to remodel and expand the ward chapel. Pratt Duke, a former ward member who had moved to Salt Lake City, was called to supervise the expansion work, which began on April 15, 1952. Under the direction of the bishopric and Mr. Duke the project was finished early in 1953, and a beautiful, modern chapel was dedicated to the Lord on March 11, 1953 by Elder Harold B. Lee of the Council of the Twelve.

In January of 1955 Harold H. Smith was called as the new bishop with Ervin Anderson and Maron Hiatt as counselors and Elmo Jacobson, ward clerk. They served together until January 17, 1957 when the ward was divided creating the Heber Sixth Ward.

Following the division the new boundaries of Heber First Ward were as follows: Starting from the north city limits on Third East and running south to Second South, then east to Mill Lane, then south to Call Lane, then east through the fields to the Ed Wade Lane, north to the Lake Creek Highway, along the highway back to Six East, along Sixth East to the north city limits and west again to the place of beginning.

The following Sunday, January 24, 1957, Ervin J. Anderson was sustained as bishop of the Heber First Ward with George Holmes first counselor, Grant Averett second counselor and Rex A. Whiting, ward

clerk. When Grant Averett was released, Malin Lewis was sustained in the bishopric.

Some of the leaders who have served in the ward since the 1903 division include the following:

PRIMARY: Mary Elizabeth McDonald, first president with Janet Duke and Kate Turner, counselors and Anne Coleman, secretary. Other presidents have included Josie Todd, Jennie B. Duke, Chrissie Jones, Lilly Giles, Zella Blackley, Dulce Young, Atha Montgomery, Mabel Crook, Anna Turner, Hope Watson, Nellie Johnson, Ethel Broadbent, Fay Hilton, Marvel Murdock, Retta Simpson, Verna McKnight, Betty Duke, Toma Waldbeiser, Lela Bond, Faye Bonner and Elouise Buell.

RELIEF SOCIETY: Presidents since 1903 have included Margaret Murdock, Annie J. Duke, Linda Duke, Arbelia Harvey, Elizabeth McDonald, Alice Lambert, Jennie Broadbent, Lacy Duke, Retta Allen, Mrs. Frank Price, Leda Titus, Fay Hilton and Ethel Broadbent.

YMMIA: Superintendents have been Louis Jorgensen, Squire Simpson, Wilson Young, Scott Murdock, Clyde Broadbent, Ferrel Anderson, Courtney Childs, Johnnie Brandt, Harris Parcell, Harold Stevens, Grant Averett, Burton Duke and Kent Larsen.

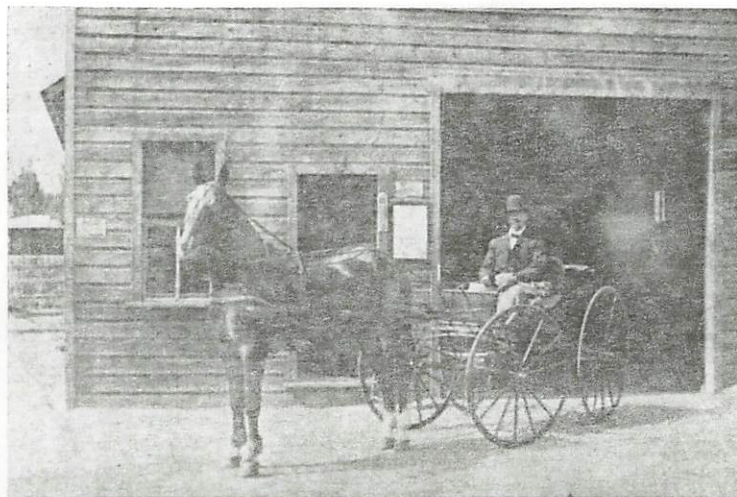
YWMA: Organized on May 24, 1903 with Martha Duke as president with Isabell Baum and Maggie Murdock as counselors and Edna Averett secretary. Other presidents have been Dora Murdock, Crissie Duke, Lucretia Smith, Alice Wood, Alice Murdock, Lizzie Lindsay, Ardell Clyde, Lacy Duke, Virginia Christensen, LaVon Burch, Enid Duke, Lola Curry, Mable Smith, Ellen Duke, Marvel Murdock, Sylvia Johnson, Mima Rasband, Afton Rosenbaum, Maryan Ryan and Fern Young.

SUNDAY SCHOOL: Superintendents have included Orson Ryan, Alfred Duke, Allen Curry, John H. Miller, Frank Epperson, Howard Duke, Lester Greenwood, H. Ray Hatch, Lyman Duke, Sylvan Smith, D. L. Hilton, Thomas Perry, John Turner, Dean Balls, Reed Giles, Kenneth Johnson, Rex Whiting, Stephen Mahoney, William Jordan, Orson Allen, Lynn Murdock, Malin Lewis and Bob Provost.

CHOIR LEADERS: Roger Horrocks, John H. Murdock, Emil Peterson, Frank Epperson, Storm McDonald, a Mr. McAllister, ElRoy Van Wagoner, Jennie Brown Duke, Ramon Duke and Maxine Carlile. Organists have been Jane Hatch Turner, Mina Duke Stevens, Dora Jones Bennion, Vera Rasband who served for 40 years, LaVada Harrison and Florence Anderson.

HEBER SECOND WARD

When the new boundaries of the Heber Second Ward were established in the 1903 division, a special exception was made to include the premises of Joseph A. Rasband who lived on the east side of Main Street, for Brother Rasband had been selected by the Stake Presidency to be



The Wasatch Livery Stable about 1900. Shown here in front of the stable in his buggy is Frank Carlile.

son, Andrew Mair, Jr., John Forman, Robert Montgomery, Byron Pierce, LaMar Watkins, Frank Murdock, Carl G. Anderson and Tom Parry. One other member of the trade, blacksmith Andrew Anderson, presented a paradox in that his specialty was watch repairing. He fixed the intricate mechanisms right along with his blacksmith work, though he never did any horse shoeing.

The one event that could be singled out as having the most profound effect on Heber business took place in 1862 when an individual named Ben Holliday agreed with the U. S. government to carry mail by stage coach from St. Joseph, Missouri to Sacramento, California. Salt Lake City became a hub in this operation, and branch lines were soon extended to towns and mining camps in southern Utah, Idaho, Nevada and Montana. It was necessary that the stage line change horses every ten or twelve miles, and so stations were set up to keep supplies of hay and grain on hand.

In 1863, John Witt of Heber was given a contract to supply oats to the stations as far east as Green River. With this contract, Mr. Witt was able to bring considerable amounts of money into the valley, and the old system of exchanging goods and bartering began to wane. With the money now coming into the community, business began to pick up and new firms were established.

TRANSPORTATION

Transportation has been important to the economy of Heber and this segment of industry progressed from the horse and buggy to the railroad, automobiles and trucks and airplanes.

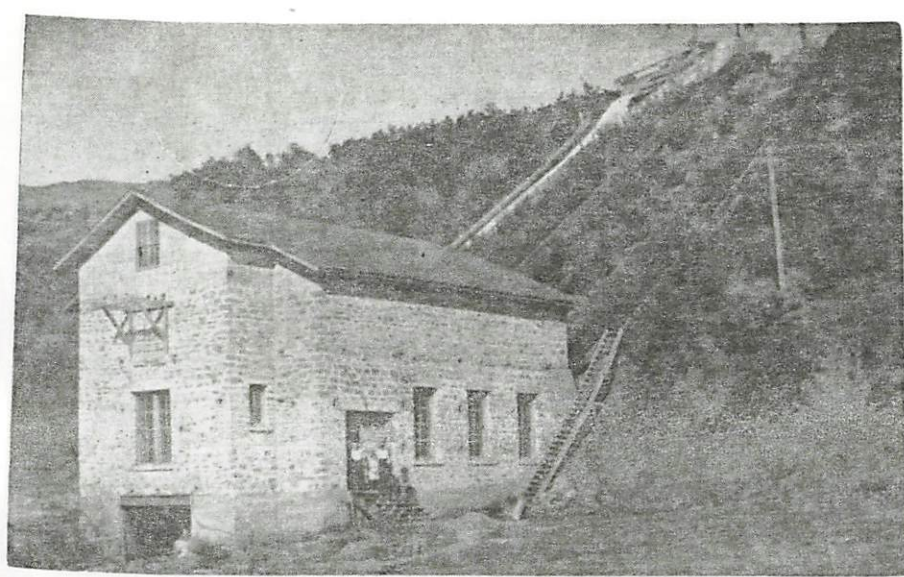


The Heber City Depot, shown here in this photo, was a focal point of the community and the valley after the railroad came in 1899.

The first major livery stable in Heber was built in 1892 by two brothers, A. M. and J. S. Murdock. They had good horses and buggies for hire, and in addition, operated a stage line between Heber and Park City. The stage left at 8 a.m. and returned from Park City at 3 p.m. The road they established went over the hill west of the Morris and Davis ranches and through Deer Valley. Elisha J. Duke was a stage operator and mail carrier at the time and served for many years.

Later the Murdock brothers sold to John H. Luke and A. C. Hatch who subsequently sold their interests to Laban Hylton who brought the first automobiles for sale into Heber and changed the business to Pikes Peak Garage. Later, Joseph Hylton entered the business with his brother. By this time livery stables were a thing of the past since horses and carriages had given way quite rapidly to automobiles. Many youngsters in Heber had their first automobile ride in the early 1900's when Andrew Anderson left Heber to enter business in Provo. He purchased an automobile and when he brought the car to Heber he charged 25 cents for a ride to the river and back.

Service stations and garages that have been established in Heber include the Heber Motor Company, 164 S. Main, which, along with the Pikes Peak Garage, has been in operation the longest; Hilton's 66 Service, 510 N. Main; Bob's Texaco Service, 391 N. Main; Ivan's Service, 210 N. Main; Lee's Service, 207 N. Main; Fay's Chevron Service, 199 N. Main; Ken's Texaco Service, 1 S. Main; Timp View Super Service, 750 S. Main; Wasatch Service, south end of main street; Cochran Garage, 414 E. Center; Johnson's Garage, 35 W. 1st S.; Town Service, 137 S. Main, and Neil's Service, 45 S. Main.



The Heber Light and Power Plant erected in 1909.

Work proceeded and by March, 1909, the committee announced they were ready to install the power producing equipment. A Mr. Lund of Salt Lake City was hired on March 29, 1909 to install the equipment at a salary of \$125 per month during the time of installation. Laborers who were employed to work on the building were paid 25 cents an hour or 50 cents an hour if they furnished a team.

On May 10, 1909, E. Parley Cliff was appointed city electrician and wiring inspector to supervise the installation of wiring in homes throughout the community.

By fall of 1909 the residents of Heber, Midway and Charleston were enjoying electrical power, a factor which may have influenced many to re-elect Mayor Clyde in the November, 1909 election. On November 15, 1909, the council passed a resolution that any resident desiring a street light in front of his home could install the light and receive free electric power from the city.

On February 10, 1910, the executive committee of the plant reported that the total cost of constructing and equipping the plant was \$66,789.66. Heber was granted three-fourths ownership, with Midway and Charleston owning one-eighth shares each.

The plant served the communities and their entire needs adequately until 1946 when the Heber City Council and town boards of Midway and Charleston met to discuss an additional hydroelectric plant on Snake Creek. Joseph Hylton was serving as mayor at the time. The project was approved and work was completed early in September, 1949, at a cost of \$161,387.00. Lorenzo A. Wootton and Hugo Price directed the

construction and engineering work, and Charles Bonner was the first plant operator. Mr. Bonner served at the plant until 1960 when Glen Horrocks succeeded him.

Through the years the Heber Light and Power plant has been a very successful venture, in spite of outside commercial competition. Total assets in 1958 were in excess of \$500,000.

When Mayor Clyde began his second term in 1910 he had councilmen John E. Moulton, finishing a four-year term, David Fisher, Robert Duke, Richard Jones and J. W. Crook, two-year councilmen; Joseph A. Murdock, recorder and J. R. Price, treasurer.

Popularity continued with Mayor Clyde in the November, 1911 election, and he was re-elected for an unprecedented third term. John H. Hicken was elected as four-year councilman and John E. Moulton, Joseph A. Rasband, E. J. Duke and David Fisher won two-year council posts. Joseph A. Murdock continued as recorder with Lucinda Buys as treasurer and Fred L. Clegg as justice of the peace.

With the coming of Spring in 1913 Mayor Clyde and the council proposed that sidewalks between 4th North and 4th South Streets and along Center Street be paved. They also took steps to grade and gravel two blocks of roadway on Main Street during the summer.

John E. Moulton, who had served several previous terms on the council, was elected mayor in the November, 1913 election. Serving with him were John H. Hicken, hold-over councilman, Joseph A. Rasband, John H. Murdock and William Coleman, two-year councilmen; Joseph A. Murdock, recorder and Lucinda Buys, treasurer.

The Spring of 1914 brought a petition before the council signed by members of the Parents' Class in the Heber Third Ward requesting that a time be set apart as "Gravel Day." The Council apparently felt the need for such a project because it was moved and carried that three such days be set apart to give citizens an ample opportunity to bring gravel to their areas without getting in each other's way.

David A. Broadbent and Lavina Murdock also represented the same class of the other two Heber wards in presenting suggestions for the betterment and beautification of the city cemetery.

On February 3, 1915, the community was saddened by the death of Mayor Moulton. William Coleman was appointed acting head of the council and worked with merchants in the community to close their places of business as a tribute to the mayor on the day of the funeral services.

The council met on March 6, 1915 to consider candidates to replace the late Mayor Moulton, and after considerable discussion nominated Edward D. Clyde who was selected by unanimous vote.

An entry from the council meeting minutes of March 27, 1915, is indicative of the changing times. Originally the city had placed electric utility poles in the center of city streets. Now they had been petitioned by members of the Automobile Club to move the poles to the sides of the

streets as a safety precaution. E. J. Duke and E. Parley Cliff were appointed to meet with club members to discuss the matter. It was some two years and several accidents later, however, before the poles were finally moved.

One of Heber City's leading physicians, Dr. H. Ray Hatch, became the community's mayor in the election of 1915. Chosen to serve with Dr. Hatch on the city council were G. Frank Ryan, four-year councilman; E. J. Duke, Isaac Jacobs, George M. Jorgensen and Parley A. Murdock. Later, Mr. Jorgensen moved from the city and John A. Anderson was appointed in May of 1916 to fill the vacancy. J. E. McMullin was elected recorder and Alfred Sharp was treasurer.

John A. Fortie became mayor in 1918 after winning the election the previous Fall. George Smith, Joseph A. Murdock, J. Fred Giles and Abe Turner comprised the city council, while Sylvan Rasband was treasurer and J. E. McMullin the recorder.

Taking office as mayor in 1920 was E. J. Duke. John H. Miller was four-year councilman with Moroni Moulton, George Smith, J. W. Mahoney and Andrew Murdock two-year councilmen. Douglas Giles was recorder and Emer Murdock, treasurer.

E. J. Duke again served as mayor during 1922 and 1923 with J. W. Giles, Heber G. Crook, L. D. Greenwood and J. Claud Hicken as members of the council. J. E. McMullin was recorder and Elmer Strong, treasurer.

In the election of 1923 J. E. McMullin won the mayoralty race, fulfilling a long time dream. While still a young man he had developed a desire to some day lead the affairs of the city.

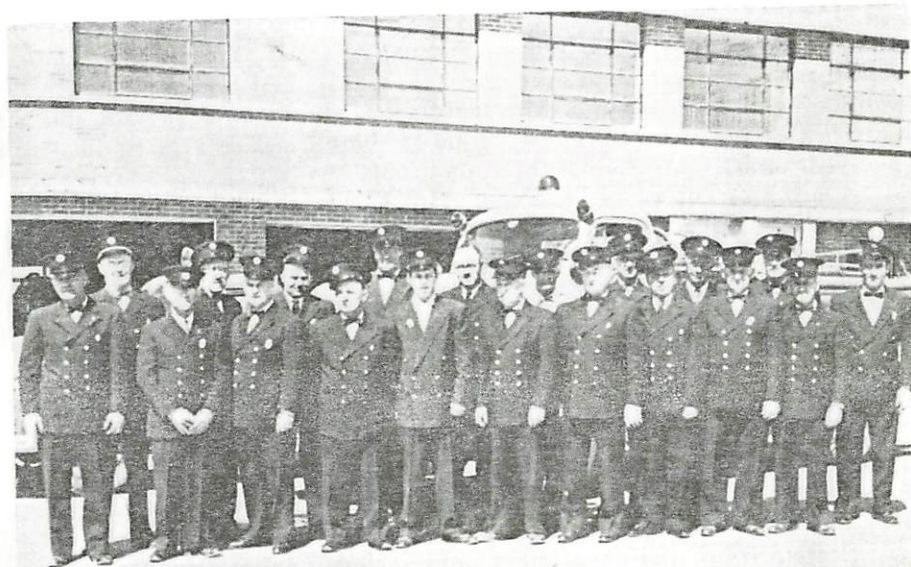
"When in my early teens," he wrote, "and attending Central School, I had a deep desire to become Mayor of Heber City someday. I was so impressed with the idea I even chose my councilmen."

When he actually became mayor in 1924, two of his councilmen were among those he had previously considered. They were Jesse R. Nelson and J. W. Giles. Other councilmen were John H. Miller, Albert Dickson and T. Henry Moulton. J. Sylvan Rasband was recorder and Elmer Strong, treasurer.

During his first term, Mayor McMullin spearheaded the drive to organize the Heber Volunteer Fire Department. The area's first motorized fire engine was purchased in 1924 and "initiated" at a fire on Sept. 17, 1925, when hay, grain and straw belonging to Thomas, Erwin and Don Rasband began to burn in a field on the Charleston Road. The fire started from a spark from a threshing machine.

On Sept. 21, 1925 the city council passed an ordinance creating the official fire department and providing for fire inspection. The council also hired John Barnes at \$15 a quarter to sound the fire siren each morning at 7 a.m. as a time regulator.

The first members of the fire department included Frank W. Hardy,



Members of the Heber Valley Fire Department in 1958 included the following: From left to right, Arvel M. McAfee, Frank Hardy, Arch Buys, Douglas Smith, Mont Giles, Ray Wright, William Turnbow, Harvey Bronson, Don Smith, Verl Wright, Earl Smith, Hylton Burch, Neff Thomas, Neil Montgomery, Rolland Carlile, Lynn McKnight, Forest Dayton, Richard Jones, Owen Buell and Glen Jensen.

William Horner, Abram Hatch Jr., William Murri, Rudolph McKnight, Francis Moulton, Earl Smith, Virgil Fraughton, A. D. Buys, Earl Clyde, Joseph Hylton and Mont Giles, all on a volunteer basis. Others who joined soon after the organization was formed were Lee Holdaway, Forrest Dayton, Owen Buell, Joseph Olpin, Ralph Giles, Lorenzo Wootton, Walter O'Toole and Carl Duke. Mr. Hardy was appointed chief with Mr. Horner assistant chief, Mr. Hatch, captain and Mr. Murri secretary.

Four hydrants were installed on main street and 1,000 feet of fire hose was purchased on two two-wheeled trailers. One trailer was kept at the Pikes Peak Garage and the other at Moulton Garage.

By 1926 the department had grown to 16 members and the group had joined the Utah State Firemen's Association.

The second fire truck, a 500 gallon Maack pumper was purchased in 1935 as a cooperative venture between Heber City, Midway, Charleston and the county commission. The department's name was changed to the Heber Valley Volunteer Fire Department, and began responding to fires anywhere in the valley.

Mr. Hardy served as chief for 13 years and was succeeded by Lee Holdaway in 1937. Earl H. Smith succeeded Mr. Holdaway, and then in 1946 Mr. Hardy again became chief and served until 1959 when Neff Thomas was appointed. Assistant chiefs have included William Horner, Forrest Dayton, A. D. Buys, Mont Giles and Arvil McAfee.

to Park City. Joseph S. Murdock and his sons; E. J. Duke, John H. Luke and A. C. Hatch operated some of the lines.

Among the fine inspiring traditions in this country of ours is the thrilling slogan: "The mail must go through." It may have been born during the exciting days of the pony express when fearless men risked their lives each day and night. Wherever or however it was born, certainly no finer chapter in the annals of U.S. mail history can be found than that recorded in the almost lifelong service of our fellow townsman, Elisha J. Duke, known and respected throughout the state as "Lishe."

Over fifty years ago a boy in his teens tightened the lines across the back of a freight team and made his first trip from Heber to Park City. James A. Garfield was president then. There wasn't even a telephone connecting Wasatch county which then extended eastward to the Colorado line, with the outside world. What were then called roads would be now termed cow trails. But from that day that same youth now seventy-six years young, has almost daily traveled this route. Thirty-seven years ago President McKinley designated him official mail carrier between Heber and Park City. Of course, that brought better equipment consisting of a string of horses, better adapted to speed and behind them "Lishe" mounted the then famous "white top" mountain road wagon leaving daily on the hour with its load of mail and passengers bound for Park City. With the coming of the railroad, progress seemed to dictate that the mail be brought in by the more modern method of rail delivery. But when it became apparent that mail out of Salt Lake City required a couple of days to reach here, it began to look as if the old method was best after all. Many old-timers still recall the expressions of sympathy that went out to "Lishe" as they watched his caravan of teams pull up legweary and mud-covered to discharge their stacked-up cargo of mail and post that had accumulated because of the always inevitable "snow-slide in Provo Canyon" which except for his faithful adherence to duty would have cut this valley off from communication for weeks at a time. The irony of the situation can be better understood when it is known that for this re-routed mail and post he got little additional pay. Perhaps the most grueling experience in his long career came in February, 1917 when five teams and fifteen men over a period of three days battled to hold aloft that banner—"the mail must go through." Many a winter night new kerosene was added to the family lamp to wait and see if "Lishe" Duke had got in with the mail.

Ripley might well observe that this dependable servant of Uncle Sam and the people of his capacity as mail carrier has traveled each season more miles than is necessary to encircle the globe; he got the mail through if he had to do it on snowshoes or transfer from sleigh to wagon; he has pounded down to their last rattle fourteen model T Fords to say nothing of diverse makes of other cars which have gone to the scrap heap under this relentless grilling; he has never had an accident! never had a vacation; and today at seventy-six you set your clock with the time of his departure or arrival. Maybe the fine mail service we enjoy today per-

mitting a letter to be written, mailed, answered and returned from Salt Lake City in less than 24 hours can be chalked up in part to the credit of "Lishe" Duke who will be gratefully remembered by the people of this county as the man who saw that "the mail must go through."

When the railroad came to Heber in 1899 the Denver & Rio Grande received the mail contract on a daily basis. Fred Hayes was postmaster for a short time and then was followed by John A. Smith who served until March 1, 1915. Dan McMillan was appointed next and served until November 1, 1920. Guy Duke, a veteran of World War I was then appointed and served until December of 1922 when Jay Jensen was appointed. Maranda Smith took office as postmistress on December 18, 1923 and served until February 19, 1936, when the present postmaster, Heber M. Rasband, took office.

Star route carriers during the years have been E. J. Duke who served for more than 40 years, Elijah Davis, John Wall, Willard Davis, Ben Murdock, Jay Cummings and Stacey Wright. Rural carriers who served for more than 30 years each included Lawrence B. Duke, Adolphia R. Duke, and Max Lee.

City postal delivery was established in Heber November 1, 1946, and carriers appointed at that time were Jay O. Johnson, Ray Wright, Bert Lindsay and Garth Rasband.

Another important governmental function in Heber, though it began at first as a private need, is operation of the Heber City Cemetery.

When the east part of the townsite was surveyed in 1859 an area near the foothills in the north-east part of the valley was set aside for burial plots. During that same year an infant daughter of James and Sariah Cook died and was the first person to be buried in the area. Later that year, John Carlile was injured while crossing Provo River and died in September. He became the first adult to be buried in the cemetery.

Busy pioneer settlers had little time and even less money to maintain and beautify the graveyard as it was then called, and so it was just used as needed. Sagebrush and weeds usually covered the area during the summer, and snows and frozen ground presented another problem during winter months.

As more deaths occurred the city government took more active control over the cemetery operation and began a regular program of upkeep. The small section originally set aside for the cemetery soon became inadequate, and John Duke and his wife, Martha, heeding the problem, deeded to the city a large tract of land adjoining the cemetery. In 1940 still another tract, south of the cemetery, was purchased by the city to add to the area of the cemetery. These burial lots were to have perpetual care.

In recent years the city has installed water lines throughout the cemetery to insure green grass and have hard-surfaced the roads making travel within the cemetery much easier. These improvements have also spurred individuals on to beautification of individual plots. Beds of flowers have

east and south of Myton in Duchesne County.

Aside from what Jessup Thomas contributed to the livestock industry, he has also endeared himself in the hearts of all who have known him. Besides raising two families of his own he also gave several other boys and girls the comforts of his home. He afforded them with the necessary things of life and helped them to receive educations.

It is a fact that Jessup has never turned an individual down who was in need and loaned money to total strangers when they stated their real needs. Because of his kindness and the helping hand he has always extended, hundreds of western people love and admire him.

On October 26, 1899 he married Eunice Lindsay and they became the parents of five children, all whom survived their mother, Eunice who died February 8, 1919. The children of this union are Alta Eliza, who married Dr. N. F. Hicken; Jessup Roland who married Beatrice Spencer; Ora M. who married Otto E. Johnsen; Darrell died at the age of thirteen and Velda who died at the age of 22 months.

In 1921 Jessup married Irene Cope and five children were born to this marriage. They are Ina who married Earl Van Tassell; Weston who married Alice Marie Buckalew; Irene who married Earl Griffiths; Royal Cope, and Linda Lee who married Dale Gines.

HEBER GILES AND MATILDA NICOL CROOK



Heber Giles Crook was born Sept. 18, 1861 at Heber, a son of John and Mary Giles Crook. He married Matilda Nicol, daughter of Thomas Nicol IV and Joanna Christina Handberg on Dec. 14, 1887. Matilda was born April 18, 1868 in Heber. Their children included LeOra and Edna who died in

infancy; Hannah Cecelia (Mrs. Warren Jones); John Thomas, married Annie Harvey; Mary (Mrs. Louis Mahoney); Chase Nicol, married Lila Allison; Jennie (Mrs. Wallace Nelson); Dora (Mrs. Walter Fisher) Reed Giles and Blanch. Heber died April 23, 1941 and Matilda died Feb. 12, 1956.

Heber or "Hebe" as he was known, grew up in the West Ward of Heber, learning as a small boy to herd cattle and take care of crops. He also worked as a boy in the Lake Creek sandstone quarry. He helped his parents clear the land of sagebrush and turn it into serviceable farm acreage.

The first year after his marriage, Hebe worked at Park City in James Rasband's butcher shop. He decided he did not care for this work and would rather farm, so he traded his home in Heber and \$5,000 for William Murdock's 160 acre farm in Lake Creek, where he moved with his family.

He came to be known as one of the pioneers in agriculture in Wasatch County. He had grown up with the earth and loved it. He had one of the best kept farms in the valley, and raised fruits and berries of all varieties, and was one of the first men to operate a big orchard. He became very proficient in grafting buds of improved species and varieties of trees into the old trees that had become acclimated to the valley. He also raised grains, hay and many other crops, in addition to his cattle interests. He was also in the sheep business with J. W. Giles.

A very close friendship developed between Heber Crook and Elisha Duke that lasted more than 65 years. The two families and others would go camping in the mountains for two weeks every year, an event which their youngsters keenly looked forward to.

A humanitarian, Heber Crook was always willing to help less fortunate persons, and even in the dead of winter would travel long distances to help those who might be stranded, ill or otherwise needed assistance.

He served in many civic capacities, including a school trustee and director of a water company. He was a member of livestock organizations and served for many years as a volunteer weather observer. He took part in activities of the Center Ward where he was Sunday School superintendent.

He turned his farm over to his boys in 1915 and moved to the Heber First Ward with his wife. Together they spent many hours in temple work, Church activities, and yard and gardening work. They later moved

into the Matt Clements home in the Second Ward, where they planted trees, flowers, a vegetable garden and had plenty of room for their grandchildren to play.

Matilda, "Tillie," or "Aunt Til" as she was called, learned responsibility early in her life. At the age of nine she would stay with her sister Josephine, whose husband Alva Murdock, worked away from home. One night as she was returning home from her sister's place, she bumped into an old hay rack, bruising her leg badly below the knee. This accident caused her much pain and suffering, and in her later life she had to undergo a series of operations. But through her faith and the power of the priesthood, she was able to retain the use of her leg throughout her life.

As a girl Tillie learned to work around the house. Her mother was a practical nurse and was away from home a lot, so Tillie did much of the work. In the year 1886 she went to White Rocks to live with her sister Josephine, while her brother-in-law managed the Indian Reservation. She returned home in the spring of 1887 to prepare for marriage to Heber, and they were married in the Logan Temple.

After moving to Lake Creek, Matilda took an active part in Church work, teaching classes and conducting the singing. She was a very graceful dancer and taught many young people the various steps. She was also active in Relief Society and the Daughters of the Utah Pioneers.

After her husband's death in 1942 she continued to maintain her home in Heber, though she traveled occasionally to visit her family before her death in 1956.

BENJAMIN CLUFF MARY ELLEN FOSTER CLUFF ELIZA ARNETTE FOSTER CLUFF

Benjamin Cluff Sr., the first Bishop of Center Ward, was born 20 March 1830 in Durham, Strafford Co., New Hampshire. He was the fourth child of David and Betsey or Elizabeth Hall Cluff. He was but a small child when his parents moved to Kirtland, Ohio, where the family became converts to Mormonism. Benjamin distinctly remembered the dedication of the Kirtland Temple and the persecution that followed. In 1840 the family moved to Nauvoo where



he as a young man took an active part in building up Nauvoo and worked with his father and brothers on the Nauvoo Temple which they could see from their home. They left Nauvoo with the exodus of the Saints in 1846. They stopped at Mt. Pisgah, Council Bluffs, and vicinity and in June 1850 the family started on the long, tedious journey to the Great Salt Lake Valley. They arrived on 13 Oct. 1850 with the Edward Hunter Party, settling in Provo after a few days. In the spring of 1853 he was ordained a Seventy by Joseph Young and in the fall was called with others to go south to Little Salt Lake Valley to strengthen the settlement and guard against the Indians. Benjamin married Mary Ellen Foster 28 Feb. 1854. He performed military duty in Echo Canyon at the time of the Johnston Army Invasion. He went to Cache Valley where he was called on a mission to the Sandwich Islands in 1864, where he remained for 6 years. He also married Eliza Arnette Foster, a younger sister of Mary Ellen, his first wife. They were married 1 May 1856. After living in Coalville for three years he desired to be closer to Provo with his family so his children could attend Brigham Young University. He desired a farm so he went to Center Creek where he purchased 160 acres of land from his father, across the road east from where the Center Ward Chapel now stands. His father had recently got a Government patent on it and was contemplating going to Arizona. Benjamin purchased the land with one yoke of oxen valued at \$100 and one double seated two horse spring wagon valued at \$170. This purchase made it possible for his father to move to Arizona. On 15 July 1877 when Wasatch Stake was organized, Benjamin was ordained a High Priest and a Bishop and set apart as the first Bishop of Center Ward, organized at that time. He held that position for six-

Meat
cannon

Elaine
"Lake"
✓ Duke
ppp 124 again
151
211 - Courthouse
212 - Mayor
220
221
1094

